Geometry: 2D Shapes & Angles: Easy Practice Paper 2 Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	The shape is a hexagon. It has 6 straight sides and, because every side meets another at a corner, it also has 6 vertices.
2	D	The marked angle goes more than half way round but not all the way round, so it is between 180° and 360°. That is called a reflex angle.
3	B	Angles on a straight line add up to 180°, so x = 180° − 45° = 135°.
4	A	The small square shows a right angle of 90°. The angles in a triangle add up to 180°, so x = 180° − 90° − 40° = 50°.
5	C	A right angle is a quarter of a full turn. A full turn is 360°, and 360° ÷ 4 = 90°.
6	D	A shape with 4 sides is a quadrilateral. A has 5 sides, B has 6, C has 3, D has 4 and E has 8, so the answer is D.
7	E	A square folds onto itself in 4 ways: one fold across the middle horizontally, one vertically, and one along each of the two diagonals.
8	B	'Hex' means six. A pentagon has 5 sides, a heptagon 7, an octagon 8 and a nonagon 9.
9	A	Angles around a point add up to 360°. Here 100° + 160° = 260°, so x = 360° − 260° = 100°.
10	D	At 6 o'clock the hands point in exactly opposite directions. That is a half turn, which is 180°.
11	E	A triangle with exactly two equal sides is isosceles, and the two angles at the ends of the third side are equal too.
12	B	The two marked angles are on opposite sides of the slanted line, tucked between the parallel lines. These alternate angles (a 'Z' shape) are equal, so x = 65°.
13	C	The 110° angle and x sit next to each other on a straight line, so they add up to 180°. That gives x = 180° − 110° = 70°.

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14	D	The angles inside a quadrilateral add up to 360°. Here 65° + 115° + 65° = 245°, so x = 360° − 245° = 115°. (In a parallelogram opposite angles are always equal.)
15	C	The top and bottom of a rectangle are parallel, and so are the left and right sides. That makes 2 pairs.

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